REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

These remarks are made in response to the Office Action of April 27, 2009 (Office Action). The response is timely filed within the 3 month shortened statutory period, and, as such, no fee is believed due. However, the Office is expressly authorized to charge any deficiencies or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account 14-1437.

Claims Rejections – 35 USC § 103

In the Office Action, Claims 1, 4-8, 23-28, and 30-35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0052935 to Paxhia, *et al.* (hereinafter Paxhia) in view of U.S. Patent 5,825,361 to Rubin, *et al.* (hereinafter Rubin). Claims 2 and 29 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Paxhia in view of Rubin, and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0055863 to Spiegel, *et al.* (hereinafter Spiegel).

Although Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejections, Applicants have amended the claims in an effort to even more clearly define the present invention and to facilitate prosecution of the instant application. The claim amendments are fully supported by the original disclosure and no new matter has been introduced.

Aspects of Applicants' Invention

It may be helpful to reiterate certain aspects of Applicants' invention prior to addressing the cited references. One embodiment of the invention, as typified by Claim 1, is a method for configuring Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) settings.

The method can include providing a computer having only a non-graphical user interface for manually manipulating TCP/IP configuration flat files; providing a graphical user interface for configuring the TCP/IP settings, the graphical user interface including

at least one control; integrating the graphical user interface into the non-graphical user interface; accessing data contained within at least one configuration flat file containing the TCP/IP settings for the computer; displaying the TCP/IP settings based upon the accessed data within the graphical user interface; altering one or more of the displayed TCP/IP settings using the at least one control in the graphical user interface; and updating the at least one configuration flat file according to the altered TCP/IP settings. See, e.g., Specification, paragraphs [0005] and [0013] to [0015].

The Claims Define Over The Prior Art

As already discussed in the previous response, Paxhia discloses a system and method for serving HTML pages to web browsers for the purpose of administration and configuration. A plurality of instances of WWW servers are provided, with one such instance including a configuration file which is restricted in usage and not alterable by way of any HTML configuration or administration forms. This plurality of instances of internet connection servers are managed by way of a web browser. The web browser displays and interacts with a plurality of HTML forms and corresponding common gateway interface binary programs, which are provided selectively for creating and deleting instances of servers, associating a configuration file with a server instance, changing server instance start up parameters, and starting, ending, and restarting server instances. See the Abstract.

Clearly, Paxhia concerns an administration server that is isolated from other severs (thus not adversely affected by the loading of the other servers) and enables the management of multiple copies or instances of servers. This has nothing to do with the subject matter of the present invention, which concerns providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for computers (such as zSeries computers of IBM) that only have a non-graphical user interface and integrating the GUI into the non-graphical user interface, in order to facilitate configuring the TCP/IP settings for the computers.

Figs. 11-13 of Paxhia show certain configuration and administration pages. However, it is noted that Applicants do not claim to have invented GUIs or any particular layouts of GUIs. Rather, an important concept of the present invention is the integration of a GUI into the non-graphical user interface of a computer that only has the non-graphical user interface so as to facilitate the configuration of the TCP/IP settings for the particular computer. It is noted that the GUI, according to the present invention, does not configure or administrate other computers or servers.

As already discussed in the previous response, col. 12, lines 9-43 of Rubin describes how network connections are configured. It is not clear how these passages disclose integrating a GUI with the non-graphical user interface of a computer that has only a non-graphical user interface for manually manipulating TCP/IP configuration flat files, as in the present invention.

Further, as already discussed in the previous response, the GUI according to the present invention is specifically designed to access configuration flat files, which are usually read or written sequentially and do not have indexes that can be individuated from the individual records. Flat files are often used to transmit data between batch processing systems, especially on mainframes having only non-graphical user interfaces. Neither Paxhia nor Rubin discloses integrating a GUI into computers having only a non-graphical user interface for accessing and manipulating TCP/IP configuration flat files.

It was asserted in the first and second paragraphs on page 7 of the Office Action that the Examiner disagrees with Applicants' argument that the configuration file in Paxhia is restricted in usage and not alterable by way of any HTML configuration or administration forms. However, it is noted that this is a statement directly quoted from the abstract of Paxhia.

It was asserted in the paragraph bridging pages 7 and 8 of the Office Action that Paxhia discloses a computer system that has only a non-graphical user interface for manually manipulating TCP/IP configuration flat file (e.g., see Fig. 13 and [0041],

[0042], [0064], [0065]; wherein system configuring is performed through a non-graphical user interface as shown in [0005]). The Examiner then admits that Paxhia does not teach integrating the graphical user interface with the non-graphical user interface. However, Rubin teaches this limitation (e.g., see col. 12, lines 9-43; wherein the user can set the network configuration of the computer currently running the GUI; therefore, the network configuration is integrated with the non-graphical user interface). Accordingly, combining Paxhia and Rubin would meet the claimed invention.

However, it is noted Fig. 13 of Paxhia shows a basic configuration and administration form displayed after clicking on the "Basic" link as shown in Fig. 12. Therefore, Figs 12-13 clearly show a GUI and in Paxhia the system configuring is clearly performed through the GUI. Paragraph [0005] of Paxhia mentions a GUI presents to a user a much more user-friendly interface than a green screen display and the goal of Paxhia is to provide a GUI, instead of a green screen display, for the system configuration and administration functions. This clearly indicates that Paxhia does not disclose a computer system that has only a non-GUI for manually manipulating TCP/IP configuration flat file. Further, as already discussed above, Applicants do not claim to have invented GUIs or non-GUIs; rather, the present invention concerns the integration of a GUI into a non-GUI of a computer that only has the non-GUI for the purpose of facilitating the configuration of the TCP/IP settings for the particular computer.

It is further noted that as already discussed above, Rubin describes in col. 12, lines 9-43 how network connections are configured using a GUI, not how a GUI is integrated with the non-GUI of a computer that has only a non-GUI for manually manipulating TCP/IP configuration flat files.

As can be seen from the above discussions, both Paxhia and Rubin describe how to use a GUI for certain configuration, but not the concept of integrating a GUI into the non-GUI of a computer that only has the non-GUI so as to facilitate the configuration of the TCP/IP settings for the particular computer, as in the present invention.

Accordingly, the cited references, alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest each and every element of Claims 1, 28, and 35. Applicants therefore respectfully submit that Claims 1, 28, and 35 define over the prior art. Furthermore, as each of the remaining claims depends from Claims 1 or 28 while reciting additional features, Applicants further respectfully submit that the remaining claims likewise define over the prior art.

Applicants thus respectfully request that the claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully requests that the Examiner call the undersigned if it is believed that the above restriction election is incomplete or in any way improper. Applicants also request that the Examiner call the undersigned if it is believed that a telephonic interview would expedite the prosecution of the above-identified application to an allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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/Gregory A. Nelson/
Gregory A. Nelson, Registration No. 30,577
Yonghong Chen, Registration No. 56,150
NOVAK DRUCE + QUIGG LLP
Customer No. 40987
525 Okeechobee Blvd., 15th Floor
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
Telephone: (561) 838-5229